

Of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy. They shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule with rigor. (Lev. xxv. 45, 46)

I will sell your sons and daughters into the hands of the children of Judah, and they shall sell them to the Sabaeans, to a people afar off; for the Lord hath spoken it. (Joel iii. 8)

Undo the heavy burdens. Let the oppressed go free, break every yoke. (Is. lvi. 6)

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him. (Ex. xxi. 21)

He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in hand, he shall surely be put to death. (Ex. xxi. 16)

Neither be ye called masters. (Matt. xxiii. 10)

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. If God so clothe the grass of the field, shall he not much more clothe you? Therefore, take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? For the Father knoweth what things ye need before ye ask him. (Matt. vi. 28, 30, 31, 32)

Give to every man that asketh of thee, and of him that taketh away thy goods, ask them not again. And lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great. (Luke vi. 30, 35)

Sell that ye have and give alms. (Luke xii. 33)

But if any provide not for his own, especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. (1 Tim. v. 8)

A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children. (Prov. xiii. 22)

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams from San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of our yesterday's issue:—

ST. PETERSBURG, November 28th. It is reported that another great loan has been decided upon by the Government.

LONDON, November 28th. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says: It is asserted in Pan-Slavist quarters that positive proofs have been obtained that King Milan has formally joined the triple alliance and that a secret treaty which he has signed will provoke a revolution in Serbia.

NEW YORK, November 28th. Mrs. General William T. Sherman died at 10 o'clock this morning at her residence, 75 West Seventy-first street.

LONDON, November 30th. The Paris Rothschilds, who recently visited Central Asia, have returned to the Russian Government for a lease of 80,000 acres of territory in that region. Their idea is to grow cotton and erect factories to supply the markets of Central Asia with the fabric. The Moscow merchants and manufacturers are much enraged at the proposal of the scheme, which is likely to interfere with their Central Asian business. Their anger is particularly violent and deep-seated because there is a strong possibility that the concession asked by the Rothschilds will be granted them.

December 4th. A whole family of Americans, household servants and all, have fallen into the clutches of the English courts on a very singular charge of conspiracy. A few years ago John Edgar Sherman was United States Consul at Manchester. He is a Republican and very well known in Washington. After he was removed from the consular position he came to London and went into business. He soon became a prominent figure in the American colony and was on the ground floor in a speculation of some magnitude, involving American interests. Last winter he lived at the First Avenue Hotel in this city, but in the summer rented a fine house called "The Cellars," at Sunbury, in Middlesex, surrounded by twelve acres of beautiful grounds. One of his neighbours there was Walter Adam Byrne, a barrister of the Middle Temple, at present acting on the *Times* staff before the Parnell commission.

Sherman has a son about 20 years old, called Harrow T. Sherman. Byrne has a daughter, 17 years old, named Helena Florence Mary. She is very pretty, with a fresh English complexion, dark, wavy hair, black eyes and a graceful figure. Harrow Sherman met her, played tennis with her and fell violently in love with her. Mrs. Byrne tried to suppress him, because she thought both too young for such matters, and Florence herself appeared to receive the young man's attentions indifferently, but his persistence won, and finally Mrs. Byrne saw that the affair was getting beyond her control.

According to the affidavit on which a summons was granted, Mr. Sherman urged his son's suit and is alleged to have said he would move heaven and earth to get the girl for him. The curious feature of the case is that there appears to be no motive but the girl's beauty, for her parents are not rich, while the Shermans are prosperous. To get Florence out of the way of the youthful but ardent lover, Mrs. Byrne sent her to Bognor, a little Sussex watering place. This was last September. While she was there Mr. and Mrs. Byrne came to London and took apartments near the British Museum.

In the next act of this romantic drama Catherine Herbert comes on. She was housekeeper for the Byrnes at Sunbury, and was well known to the Shermans, by reason of visits exchanged between the two families. Mrs. Herbert went to Bognor in October, and is alleged to have stated that she was sent by Mrs. Byrne to take the girl to London for a day in order that she might visit a dentist. She has not returned. There was a row and a search. Finally it was discovered that the day following her arrival in London with Herbert the girl went to the St. Pancras Register office, near the Midland Railway station, and was married to young Sherman.

Mrs. Byrne says that a few days before the marriage she received a telegram from Manchester purporting to come from her sister, Annie Garalde, asking her urgently to come to Manchester. Without delay she went, and on her arrival was met by Mr. Sherman Sr., who got her to stay, after exhausting all the persuasion he could bring to bear. The next day Sherman returned to London, leaving Mrs. Byrne at Manchester, and dropping her a message to say that important telegrams called him hastily home.

On the day of the wedding Sherman met Byrne and told him of it, expressing surprise, and saying that he met the bride and groom at Waterloo station. Byrne went to the Registrar's office and found that the witnesses of the wedding were Mrs. Herbert, Rebecca Hales, a servant of Sherman, and a man named Garrett, who rented the rooms where young Sherman took his girl wife the day before the ceremony. After the wedding they went to live at his father's house at Sunbury.

Two warrants have been issued against the husband. Mrs. Byrne made affidavit that she has been unable to see her daughter since the wedding, and can get no answer to letters written her. She says she believes the girl is virtually a prisoner and prevented from seeing or writing to her parents. The prosecutors fortify themselves in the proceedings by the judgment in the case of Regina vs.

Warburton, in delivering which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said: "It is sufficient to constitute a conspiracy if two or more persons combine by fraud or false pretences to injure another. It is not necessary in order to constitute a conspiracy that the acts agreed to be done should be acts which if done would be criminal. It is enough if the act agreed to be done, although not criminal, were wrongful, namely, amounting to a civil wrong."

Florence swore she had lived for the past four months at Sunbury, when she had been a beggar, and falsely declared that there was no person whose consent to the marriage was legally required. Warrants were also served on young Sherman, father, mother and the two servants, Herbert and Hales, on the ground of complicity in conspiracy to injure Byrne. Hales admits attending the wedding. It is a strange little drama and will make a sensation trial.

On inquiry at the State Department it was stated that there was no record of any such man as J. E. Sherman having held a consular appointment for the past fifteen years at least, nor is his name known to any of the State Department officials. A. D. Shaw and E. J. Hale have filed the Manchester office for the past seventeen years.

BRUSSELS, December 5th. The men on strike in Belgium exploded dynamite cartridges in the vicinity of houses of obnoxious employers last night. No one was injured. At several places in Belgium the strikers paraded the streets carrying French flags, which they cheered heartily. It is expected that the German Government will complain to Belgium against such demonstrations.

PARIS, December 5th. General Boulanger and his wife again appeared before the Tribunal to-day. It is rumored that Mme. Boulanger consents to live with her husband, but that their daughter insists upon becoming a nun.

VIENNA, December 5th. The *Cologne Gazette* in an article on the argument of Russia says: Russia is not meditating an immediate breach of the peace. She is gradually mobilizing and making tactical preparations for a conflict, which is possible at any moment through developments in Bulgaria, and which she considers inevitable. It behoves Germany, therefore, the paper continues, to be wise in her generation, while trusting to the approved wisdom and resources of her Chancellor.

NEW YORK, December 7th. The big steam ferry-boat *Maryland*, the second largest craft of her kind in America, which brings 10 ton trains from Mott Haven to Jersey City, was burned to the water's edge to-night, and with her two sleeping-cars, a mail and a baggage car. There were twenty people asleep in the cars at the time the fire was discovered. When the alarm was given they had to flee as best they could. They all escaped with their lives, but lost everything they had with them. The *Maryland* was lying in her ship at Mott Haven, near the Hudson-river depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The fire was discovered about 11.30 o'clock. With almost incredible speed the flames spread until the vast steamer was a mass of fire. Some of the passengers had very narrow escapes from suffocation.

The flames cut off all approach to the land and spread with most amazing rapidity. Instantly almost the entire boat was filled with smoke, and the porters rushed through, shaking up the sleeping passengers and yelling, "Fire!" There were about twenty people in their berths, including four ladies. Most of them had not time to put on clothing. The men rushed out in their night dresses, but three of the women had time to put on skirts. They were all in their stocking feet as they fled toward the end of the boat pointing out into the river and huddled there, while the flames crept closer, until a tug-boat backed up to the *Maryland* and took them all on board. Then they were transferred to the station of the railroad company, where they were made as comfortable as possible while officials of the road made up a new train to forward them to their destinations. By the time they were housed the big boat was a mass of flames.

Meanwhile the employees had pushed the cars toward the land through the flames. There is an incline from the boat to the wharf, and the cars rolled down this to the land, where they were side-tracked and left to be destroyed. Then the men were also taken off the stern of the *Maryland* by a tug and brought to the station. The fire communicated to several piers, and at a o'clock this morning was raging fiercely. Nothing is left of the big ferry-boat but the iron hull, and four cars, with all they contained, were burned down to the tracks.

Many of the passengers had narrow escapes. Mr. Walter Adams, who was fast asleep in his berth when he was aroused by the porter's cry of fire. The car was full of smoke, but he managed to grope his way to the door and get out, with nothing on but his nightshirt. Mrs. Rose Kimball of Baltimore and Mary Malone, from Philadelphia for Springfield, were traveling together. The elder woman had time to put on a dress, but the younger one wrapped herself in a blanket, and both were led out of the car. W. H. Nash was in the Magenta when he felt the hot breath of the fire in his face. He sprang up and fled with his clothing under his arm. Rev. F. Israel of Baltimore, who is in the Cyclone, left all his clothing behind him. E. J. Avery of Chicago became aware of the fire by sparks falling in his face. He was probably the last one to leave the car. He was nearly suffocated by the smoke and could only roll out upon the floor. On his hands and knees he groped his way to the door and rolled out upon the deck of the boat, when he was revived by the cold air. A. Z. Miller, on his way to Meriden, Conn., picked up his clothes and fled, leaving a gold watch he valued at \$200 and \$105 in bills under the pillow. William Duggan rushed out in his stocking feet and was taken off by the tug.

WASHINGTON, December 7th. It is stated that the President has been officially advised of the death of the only King upon the American hemisphere, George Frederick Augustus Handy. His subjects consisted of a few hundred Mosquito Indians on the north coast of Nicaragua. His grandfather was the immediate subject of the "Monroe doctrine," and it was his establishment upon a throne that called out the celebrated protest from President Monroe. George Frederick Augustus Handy, as well as his father and grandfather, were crowned under the auspices of the British Government and have always been recognized by it as genuine Kings.

When the Spaniards came to America they were never able to subdue the Mosquito Indians, and in the days of the buccannery the Mosquito coast, as it is called, was the favorite haunt of English pirates and freebooters. The natives killed all Spaniards, but welcomed Englishmen as friends, and in 1825, after the Central and South American colonies became independent republics, England had Robert Charles Frederick Handy, hereditary chief of the Mosquitoes, crowned as king, with a protectorate from her Majesty's Government.

There were volumes of correspondence between our Government and Great Britain written on this subject, and the result was that England withdrew her protectorate and the republic of Nicaragua agreed to pay the King of the Mosquitoes \$2000 a year perpetually for the use of the Harbor of Greytown, which is the only port Nicaragua has on the north coast, and there the proposed Nicaragua canal is to enter the

Atlantic on the east. The successor of Richard Charles Frederick Handy, the first King, was his son, George Augustus Frederick, and the late King is his nephew. He was a drunken, worthless fellow, and his Government was managed for him by an American, from New Orleans named Culbert. As the Republic of Nicaragua has long ceased to pay the annuity, it is not probable that there will be any strife over the succession.

SUAKIN, December 7th. Wake, an artist connected with the London *Graphic*, has been killed by a shot from the Arabs, who are besieging the town.

LONDON, December 7th. The Cabinet Council decided to-day to increase the forces at Suakin.

BERLIN, December 7th. A dispatch to the *Tagblatt* from Zanzibar states that a fight has occurred near Bagamoyo, in which the Germans have been defeated, after losing several men.

A dispatch from Cairo to the *Daily News* says it is probable that an attack will be made upon the rebel force at Suakin on Wednesday next.

LONDON, December 7th. Patrick Molloy, who refused to obey the subpoena of the *Times* to give evidence before the Parnell commission, was arrested and brought from Dublin and placed in the witness-box when the commission assembled to-day, guarded by police. Attorney-General Webster, for the *Times*, examined him at length, but did not succeed in extracting any evidence. Molloy met all the Attorney-General's questions with denials or professions of ignorance. On cross-examination by Michael Davitt, Molloy stated that the solicitor's clerk in Dublin promised him money if he would try to criminate Davitt, either by true or false evidence. Davitt asked witness if it was the common belief in Ireland that agents of the *Times* and the Government were trying to obtain evidence by bribes and threats. Justice Hannen overruled the question.

On cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, Molloy said he had been humbugging the *Times* people, and also intended to get what he could from them. The Empress Frederick arrived at Buckingham Palace to-day. During the day she received a deputation of Greeks, who expressed their pleasure at the betrothal of Princess Sophia, daughter of the Empress, to the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Greece.

The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says: M. Isoulsky to-day gave the Pope a letter from the Czar, accepting the Vatican's proposals, and promising to restore diplomatic relations between the Russian Government and the Vatican on an early date.

BRUSSELS, December 7th. Lales, president of the Workmen's Congress, and Mignon, both members of the Socialist Council, were arrested at Charleroi on a charge of fomenting disturbances among the striking coal miners. More arrests are expected.

OTTAWA (Ontario), December 7th. It is understood that a company is being formed with a capital of \$2,000,000 to undertake the laying of a telegraph cable from Blanc Sablon at the Straits of Belle Isle to a point on the coast of Scotland or Ireland.

NEW YORK, December 7th. Canada is deeply stirred by the article which appeared in the *World* regarding annexation, and particularly by the map showing how Canada would likely be divided into States. The Toronto *Empire*, the Government organ, has an article intended to counteract the *World's* influences. It charges the *World* with working hand in glove with the French Canadian politicians of Quebec with a view to the rapid propagation of annexation sentiments among the French Canadian clergy and people.

It says: "It is learned that our Quebec annexationists have intimated to their brothers in the faith in New York Printing-house square that in order to make any headway towards sedition and treason among the French and Catholics in Canada general opinion from the American Roman Catholic bishops should be obtained by the enterprising *World* reporters relative to the status of the Roman Catholic people and institutions of this country were the province of Quebec to throw in her lot with the American republic. It is further alleged that if the Yankee promoters of the movement in question can secure some guaranty from Cardinal Gibbons and other American prelates that the rights of the Canadian church will remain intact, the mask which now hides the inner movements of the French Liberal party will be at once thrown off and that the whole faction will openly and publicly declare themselves favorable to the disintegration of the empire. That such a move on the part of the *World*, aided and abetted by these Quebec adherents, is now going on cannot admit of doubt, and an opinion of high American dignitaries favorable to the admission of Canada into the American Union may be looked for at an early date."

A *World* dispatch to-night from Montreal says: Deep down in their hearts the French of this province long for the time to arrive when they may become full-fledged freemen, free from the veto power of the direct representative of an English Queen, with all the accompaniments to such rule that are hateful to the French journals, not depending upon a Conservative Government for their existence, have time and time again expatiated upon the desirability of Quebec becoming part of the United States, and were the question put to vote probably to-morrow the Quebecers would vote in favor of annexation. Now Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba would also vote for it, while in Ontario and Nova Scotia it would be a very close question, decided, perhaps in favor of remaining as they are.

LONDON, December 8th. A Zanzibar dispatch to the *Times* says: The coast villages opposite Zanzibar are constantly being burned by Germans. Bushiri, with 2500 men armed with breech-loaders, and having two guns, on Thursday forcibly occupied Bagamoyo. He intrenched himself 50 yards from the German company's fortified stronghold, cutting off retreat to the sea and preventing the landing of German boats. The German men-of-war then bombarded the town, destroying British houses. A decisive engagement is imminent.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The *Kuling* has left Ichang for Hankow, but is expected next spring to be able to take advantage of the freshets, and ascend to Szechuen.

On the night of 17th December, the first snow fell at Ichang. Since then thick mists have been rising every night from the Yangtze and it is bitterly cold.

Six gold medals have been forwarded by the Viceroy at Canton, through the French Consul, to the French mail steamer which rescued 34 Chinese from a sinking junk near Hainan island on 18th Sept., and landed them at Hongkong.

On 8th of December, Tai-Yü-tsing, the Government Deputy from Szechuen, brought to Peking and delivered to the Board of Revenue 35,000 catties of insect wax; 100,000 pieces of tin-wood oil, containing about 10,000 catties weight; and 600 packages of decorative colours weighing 180 catties in all.

The Viceroy Li Hung-chang is of opinion that there are probably good prospects for the coal and iron mines of Su-chow, Kiangsu, when sufficient capital can be got together to work them with proper machinery. Their situation, close by the Wei Shan Lake, ensures easy transport for them both to Tientsin, where both coal and iron are wanted for the railroads, and to other places. Several foreign experts have inspected the locality, and compare its advantages to those of the great manufactory of Krupp.

In the mountains near Ichang there is a great abundance of game, deer, hares, tigers, leopards, and bears. The flesh of some of these is now being salted in readiness for the new year when it will be in great requisition for new year presents. The Districts of Hsiangshan Hien, Chang-loh Hien, and Hoh-fung Chou, all within the prefecture of Ichang Fu, are rich in all sorts of game. There is also a little racoon called a Kwo-tze Li, or "fruitfox," weighing 5 to 7 catties full-grown, which can be bought from the hunters for 100 to 300 cash, and is in great demand for presents about this time.

The *Shen Pao* in an article on the Tibetan question says there is no doubt that England, in pressing for the opening of Tibet to trade and the placing of Consular agents in that country, has as her ulterior object the trade with the province of Szechuen, by way of Ta-chien Lu, as by the Yangtze, Szechuen can only be reached as far as Chungking. With the Tibetans themselves, a pre-arranged and indolent race, principally abiding on *kumys*, not much can be expected in the way of trade. The Chinese Resident at Hong Chuh-shan will probably have no difficulty in inducing them to make peace with India.

The Taot'ai of Ningpo has authorised the building of a native lucifer-match factory and the manufacture of matches by the "Zen K'ien" and other native firms of T'ai K'ien. Japanese workmen will be employed for a time until the Chinese acquire the necessary skill. This is quite a new departure and will give China a share in the profits hitherto monopolised by foreign importers. The factory is to be in a retired place where it cannot become a nuisance or prejudicial to the health of the townsmen. The Chinese authorities and the Commissioner of Customs have been duly notified by Taot'ai Sieh.

The following sums were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers from the drought and floods in the Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhui provinces at the meeting at Mr. Drummond's office on the 2nd January, 1889:—

	Tls.	\$
Kung Tai-ai	10,000.00	—
Jen Feng-sin, Assistant Director of Telegraphs	600.00	—
Nieh, Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal	600.00	—
Su Tze-sing	500.00	500.00
Y. Ching-Chong	500.00	—
Tong Mow-chi, (Jardine Matheson & Co.'s Comptroller)	—	500.00
Yang King-tek (Russell & Co.'s Comptroller)	—	500.00
Ho Tan-shu	—	500.00
Lo Ching-poh	—	100.00
Mr. Drummond	100.00	—
"A. G. Wood	100.00	—
"Bishop, Chartered	—	100.00
"Merc. Bank	—	100.00
"Bredon, Act. Com. of Customs	50.00	—
"Hiller, Deputy Com. of Customs	—	50.00
"Voulliamont, c. d'Escompte, c. Paris	—	100.00
"Wetmore	100.00	—
"Buchheister	500.00	—
	12,550.00	2,350.00

To-day's Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA," 2558 Tons Register, Auld, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KORE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 3 P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHA" on 7th March and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 4th April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco and Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$160.00
To San Francisco 175.00
To all Common Points in Canada } 230.00
and the United States }
To Liverpool 300.00
To London 305.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th February.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January 1889 [13]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 P.M. or O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [15]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will (By Special Request) give TWO MORE PERFORMANCES of GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA "IOLANthe" THIS EVENING, AND SATURDAY, the 10th and 12th January, 1889.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Tickets for Back Seats of the Stalls may be had at the Door on each evening.—Price, \$1.

R. LYALL, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [38]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of MEMBERS will take place at the HONGKONG HOTEL NEXT THURSDAY, 17th January, 1889, at 6 P.M.

All MEMBERS are particularly requested to ATTEND.

To receive Report of the Working Committee and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts for the past year.

To elect Committee for ensuing year, and for general business of the Meeting.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer. Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [76]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

COMPETITIONS will be RESUMED on SATURDAY WEEK, the 19th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [58]

WANTED IN HONGKONG.

A GOOD BEDROOM with Bath Room, Furnished or Unfurnished. Please address Mr. G. care of this paper, stating particulars, terms, and situation. Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [74]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 7th January, 1889. [65]

Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MR. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from the 1st January, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 31st December, 1888. [41]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. D. A. TROTTER in our Firm ceased on 31st ultimo.

Mr. W. BRUCE, and Mr. G. U. PRICE have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

TAIT & Co. [51]

Amoy, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THEODOR JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 31st December, 1888.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [48]

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 13, Shelley Street, with or without BOARD.

Apply to A. B. C., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 9th January, 1889. [70]

TO LET, FURNISHED.

AT the Peak, "Dunford," A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court. Possession from the 15th instant to the 31st March, 1889, or 1890.

Apply to J. Y. V. VERNON, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1888. [29]

TO LET.

AT the Peak "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Phillipps.

Apply to H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [32]

TO LET.

OFFICES and GODOWNS, now occupied by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next. The Premises can be Let Partly.

Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road, Central or to C. EWENS. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1889. [30]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," OFFICES in "VICTORIA BUILDINGS" from 1st February.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [19]

Intimations.

NOTICE. SANITARY BOARD.

COPIES in English and Chinese of the BYE-LAWS now in force under the PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE, 1887, regarding:—
1.—DRAINS IN NEW PREMISES.
2.—

